

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9209a**Specification**

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | Q14654 |
| Other Accession | O02822 , Q61743 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Predicted | Rabbit |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 43526 |
| Antigen Region | 1-30 |

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3767**Other Names**

ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11, IKATP, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir62, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11, KCNJ11

Target/Specificity

This KCNJ11 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KCNJ11.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** KCNJ11

Function This receptor is controlled by G proteins. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. Can be blocked by extracellular barium (By similarity). Subunit of ATP-sensitive potassium channels (KATP). Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with ABCC9. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation.

Cellular Location

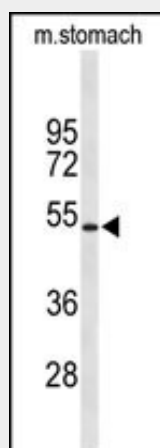
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

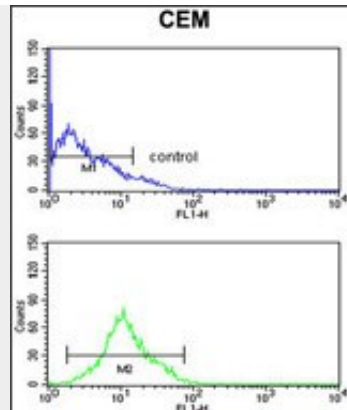
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9209a) in mouse stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane). KCNJ11 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9209a) flow cytometry analysis of CEM cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KCNJ11 Antibody (N-term) - Background

ATP-sensitive potassium (K(ATP)) channels are found in endocrine cells, neurons and both smooth and striated muscle, where they play an important role in controlling insulin secretion and vascular tone, and protect neurons under metabolic stress. Kir6.2 is a member of the inward rectifier potassium channel family, which is characterised by a greater tendency to allow potassium flow into the cell rather than out of it. It associates with the sulphonylurea receptor SUR1/ABCC8 to form a subfamily of K(ATP) channels that, when mutated or misregulated, are associated with forms of hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, neonatal diabetes, or pre-disposition to type 2 diabetes mellitus.